

Dielectric Loading of Electric Dipole Antennas

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(Received March 12, 1962; revised March 29, 1962)

It has been indicated by Wheeler that dielectric loading ($\epsilon > 1$) decreases the radiation power factor of small capacitor type antennas. A wide-angle biconical antenna is shown to follow this behavior. However, exceptions to it are provided by an infinitesimal dipole embedded in a finite dielectric sphere and by dielectrically loaded small-angle biconical antennas, where a moderate increase of ϵ provides a slight increase of the radiation power factor. In the latter two cases the dielectric surface is not tangential to the electric field lines and the reasoning which leads to the results of Wheeler is not strictly applicable.

1. Introduction

The limitations of small condenser-type antennas (electric dipoles) have been discussed by Wheeler [1947], who indicates that dielectric loading of the antenna increases its susceptance B , does not alter the radiation conductance G , and decreases the antenna radiation power factor $p = G/B$. This result appears to be based on heuristic reasoning and it may be of interest to examine the radiation characteristics of related dipole configurations, which are more amenable to an analysis. The specific geometries considered in this note involve an infinitesimal electric dipole which is embedded in a finite dielectric sphere and dielectrically loaded biconical antennas.

The field components of the small dipole can be obtained from a scalar solution of the wave equation [Sommerfeld, 1949]. Wait [1952] has applied this technique to a similar geometry involving a magnetic dipole. The electric dipole is discussed in section 2 and it is shown that moderate relative dielectric constants of the sphere ($1 < \epsilon < 4$) provide a slight improvement of the power factor, p , if the boundary of the dielectric sphere is within the near zone of the dipole. This is contrary to the expectations [Wheeler, 1947].

The problem of a small-angle biconical antenna embedded in a dielectric sphere has been solved by Tai [1948]. Although numerical results are available for antennas of dimensions comparable to a wavelength [Polk, 1959], there has been no mention of the limit of small-sized antennas. The power factor of such a biconical antenna is shown in section 3.1 to exhibit approximately the same dependence on dielectric loading as the small dipole. For wide-angle cones of small size the variational formulation of Tai [1949] can be readily adapted to dielectric antenna loading, as indicated in section 3.2. The dielectric loading decreases the radiation power factor in the same way as for the finite capacitor antenna of Wheeler [1947].

The ϵ dependence of the wide-angle biconical antenna and of the finite capacitor antenna may be

explained by a heuristic argument, which is outlined in section 4. This argument is shown to be non-applicable to the small-angle biconical antenna and to the infinitesimal electric dipole because the boundary of the dielectric sphere does not follow the lines of the electric field.

2. The Short Dipole

An electric dipole is located in the center of a dielectric sphere of radius a and of dielectric constant ϵ_1 , magnetic permeability μ_0 , and conductivity σ_1 . The outer medium is characterized by ϵ_2 , μ_0 , and σ_2 . For a suppressed $e^{i\omega t}$ time variation of the fields, the field components are given by [Sommerfeld, 1949]

$$E_{\theta i} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2(r u_i)}{\partial \theta \partial r} \quad (1)$$

$$H_{\phi i} = -(\sigma_1 + i\omega\epsilon_1) \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial \theta} \quad (2)$$

$$E_{r i} = -\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial \theta} \right) \quad (3)$$

$$E_{\phi i} = H_{r i} = H_{\theta i} = 0 \quad (4)$$

where u_i satisfies the scalar wave equation

$$\nabla^2 u_i + k_i^2 u_i = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$k_i^2 = \omega^2 \mu_0 \epsilon_i - i\omega \mu_0 \sigma_i \quad (6)$$

Solutions of (5) are given by Stratton [1941] as

$$f_n^{(1)} = A_n j_n(k_i r) P_n(\cos \theta) \quad (7)$$

$$f_n^{(4)} = A_n h_n^{(2)}(k_i r) P_n(\cos \theta) \quad (8)$$

where $j_n(z)$ and $h_n^{(2)}(z)$ are the spherical Bessel functions of the first and fourth kind respectively and where $P_n(\cos \theta)$ is a Legendre polynomial of order

n . The solution $f_n^{(1)}$ remains finite at the origin; $f_n^{(4)}$ represents fields whose surfaces of constant phase travel radially outward. The dipole fields in a homogeneous infinite medium may be derived from (8) after letting $n=1$. Thus, the $H_{\phi 1}$ component of the dipole of moment Ids is given by

$$H_{\phi 1} = \frac{Ids}{4\pi r^2} (1 + ik_1 r) \sin \theta e^{-ik_1 r}. \quad (9)$$

It is also given by (2) and (8) as

$$H_{\phi 1} = -(\sigma_1 + i\omega\epsilon_1) A \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} [h_1^{(2)}(k_1 r) P_1(\cos \theta)] \quad (10)$$

where

$$h_1^{(2)}(z) = \left(\frac{i}{z^2} - \frac{1}{z} \right) e^{-iz} \quad (11)$$

and

$$P_1(\cos \theta) = \cos \theta. \quad (12)$$

After carrying out the differentiation in (10) it follows that

$$A = -\frac{\omega\mu_0 Ids}{4\pi}. \quad (13)$$

Assuming (8) as the primary excitation, suitable solutions for the two regions are

$$u_1 = A[h_1^{(2)}(k_1 r) + B j_1(k_1 r)] \cos \theta \quad \text{for } 0 < r \leq a \quad (14)$$

$$u_2 = C h_1^{(2)}(k_2 r) \cos \theta \quad \text{for } a \leq r < \infty. \quad (15)$$

Continuity of the tangential electric and magnetic field components at $r=a$ requires that $(\sigma_i + i\omega\epsilon_i)u_i$ and $\partial(ru_i)/\partial r$ are continuous. This results in

$$h_1^{(2)}(z) + B j_1(z) = \frac{\sigma_2 + i\omega\epsilon_2}{\sigma_1 + i\omega\epsilon_1} \frac{C}{A} h_1^{(2)}(y) \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} [z h_1^{(2)}(z) + B z j_1(z)] = \frac{C}{A} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [y h_1^{(2)}(y)] \quad (17)$$

where

$$z = k_1 a \quad (18)$$

$$y = k_2 a. \quad (19)$$

The spherical boundary between the two regions at $r=a$ is assumed first to lie in the near fields of the dipole. For $k_1 a, k_2 a \ll 1$, small argument approximations of the spherical Bessel functions may be used in (16) and (17). Noting that

$$j_1(x) \approx \frac{x}{3} \quad (20)$$

$$h_1^{(2)}(x) \approx \frac{x}{3} + i \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \quad (21)$$

and letting $\sigma_i=0$, (16) and (17) are solved for C as

$$C = A \frac{3\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1 + 2\epsilon_2}. \quad (22)$$

With C and A determined the radiation fields of the dipole are computed by substituting (15) in (1). Using the large argument approximation of the spherical Bessel function in (15)

$$h_1^{(2)}(x) \approx -\frac{1}{x} e^{-ix} \quad (23)$$

it follows that

$$E_{\theta 2} = \frac{i\omega\mu_0 Ids \sin \theta}{4\pi r} \frac{3\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1 + 2\epsilon_2} e^{-ik_2 r}. \quad (24)$$

The radiated power is computed as

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_2}{\mu_0}} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi |E_{\theta 2}|^2 r^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi. \quad (25)$$

The radiation resistance follows from (25) as

$$R = \frac{2W}{I_0^2} = \left(\frac{3\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1 + 2\epsilon_2} \right)^2 \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_2}} \frac{k_2^2 (ds)^2}{6\pi}. \quad (26)$$

The capacity of the dipole antenna is

$$C = \frac{\epsilon_1 A}{ds} \quad (27)$$

where A is its effective area. The radiation power factor is computed from (26) and (27) as

$$p = \frac{R}{X} = R\omega C = \frac{9\epsilon_1\epsilon_2}{(\epsilon_1 + 2\epsilon_2)^2} \frac{k_2^3 Ads}{6\pi}. \quad (28)$$

After designating the effective antenna volume Ads by V and letting $\epsilon = \epsilon_1/\epsilon_2$ (28) becomes

$$p = \frac{9\epsilon}{(\epsilon + 2)^2} \frac{k_2^3 V}{6\pi}. \quad (29)$$

The radiation power factor p of (29) is increased slightly for $1 < \epsilon < 4$, but it decreases for larger values of ϵ .

If the spherical boundary between the two regions at $r=a$ lies in the far fields of the dipole, $k_1 a$ and $k_2 a \gg 1$ and large argument approximations of the spherical Bessel functions may be used in (16) and (17). Noting that

$$j_1(x) \approx -\frac{1}{x} \cos x \quad (30)$$

and applying (23), eqs (16) and (17) may be solved for C as in

$$C = A e^{iy} \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_1}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_1} \cos z + i\sqrt{\epsilon_2} \sin z}. \quad (31)$$

Substituting (13), (15), (23), and (31) in (1) the

radiated electric fields become

$$E_{\theta_2} = \frac{i\omega\mu_0 Ids \sin \theta}{4\pi r} e^{-ik_2(r-a)} \left[\cos k_1 a + i\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1}} \sin k_1 a \right]^{-1} \quad (32)$$

The radiation resistance of the dipole is computed as in (25) and (26). It follows that

$$R = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_2}} \frac{k_2^2 ds^2}{6\pi} \frac{1}{\cos^2 k_1 a + \frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} \sin^2 k_1 a} \quad (33)$$

The radiation power factor p is obtained from (27) and (33) as

$$p = R/C = \frac{(\epsilon_1/\epsilon_2)}{\cos^2 k_1 a + \frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} \sin^2 k_1 a} \frac{k_2^3 A ds}{6\pi} \quad (34)$$

The radiation power factor p of (34) is increased with increasing values of $\epsilon = \epsilon_1/\epsilon_2$. This increase is quadratic with ϵ , if $k_1 a = (n + \frac{1}{2})\pi$, and linear if $k_1 a = n\pi$.

The fields of a dipole which is in the center of a dielectric sphere can be also derived from the Hertz vector or from the vector potential, which are parallel to the axis of the dipole. Suitable solutions for the dielectric sphere are obtained by superimposing the functions $e^{ik_1 r}/r$ and $e^{-ik_1 r}/r$. Outside the sphere the solution is simply $e^{-ik_2 r}/r$. The tangential electric and magnetic fields are continuous across the boundary of the sphere at $r=a$ and one obtains E_{θ_2} of (24) or (32) depending on the radius a . Details of this development are shown in the appendix, section 5.2.

3. Biconical Antenna

3.1. Small-Angle Cones

The terminal admittance of a dielectric filled small angle biconical antenna has been derived by Tai [1948] as

$$Y_t = -\frac{i\sqrt{\mu_0/\epsilon_2}\sqrt{\epsilon}}{\pi K_2^2} \sum_{k=1,3,\dots} \frac{2k+1}{k(k+1)} \left[\sqrt{\epsilon} \frac{R'_k(k_2 a)}{R_k(k_2 a)} - \frac{S'_k(k_1 a)}{S_k(k_1 a)} \right]^{-1} \quad (35)$$

where

$$\epsilon = \epsilon_1/\epsilon_2 \quad (36)$$

$$K_i = \frac{1}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_i}} \log \left(\cot \frac{\theta_0}{2} \right) \quad (37)$$

$$R_k(x) = \sqrt{x} H_{k+\frac{1}{2}}(x) \quad (38)$$

$$S_k(x) = \sqrt{x} J_{k+\frac{1}{2}}(x). \quad (39)$$

a is the length of the cone and also the radius of the dielectric boundary, θ_0 is the apex half-angle of the cone, $H_n^{(2)}(x)$ is the Hankel function of the second kind of order n , and $J_n(x)$ is the Bessel function of order n . The prime denotes differentiation with respect to the argument of the respective function. The terminal admittance of the antenna is related to its input admittance as

$$Y_i = \frac{1}{K_1} \frac{K_1 Y_t \cos k_1 a + i \sin k_1 a}{\cos k_1 a + i K_1 Y_t \sin k_1 a} \quad (40)$$

When restricting the consideration to small antennas where $k_1 a, k_2 a \ll 1$, it is permissible to use small argument approximations for the Bessel and Hankel functions of (35) and for the trigonometric functions of (40). After noting that

$$\frac{R'_k(x)}{R_k(x)} \approx \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{x} (1 + ix^3) & \text{for } k=1 \\ -\frac{k}{x} & \text{for } k \neq 1 \end{cases} \quad (41)$$

$$\frac{S'_k(x)}{S_k(x)} \approx +\frac{k+1}{x} \quad (42)$$

some algebra results in

$$Y_i \approx \frac{\sqrt{\mu_0/\epsilon_2}}{\pi K_2^2} (k_2 a)^4 \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon+2} \right)^2 + \left[\frac{\epsilon}{K_2} + \frac{\sqrt{\mu_0/\epsilon_2}}{\pi K_2^2} \sum_{k=1,3,\dots} \frac{2k+1}{k(k+1)(k\epsilon+k+1)} \right] i k_2 a. \quad (43)$$

For $\epsilon=1$ the summation over k is equal to $2 \log 2$, and the input admittance of (43) can be seen to be in agreement with eq VIII. 10.9 of King [1956]. The radiation power factor is computed from $Y_i = G + iB$ as

$$p = \frac{G}{B} \approx \frac{3\epsilon}{2(\epsilon+2)^2} \frac{(k_2 a)^3}{\log \left(\cot \frac{\theta_0}{2} \right)} \left[1 + \frac{S_k}{\epsilon \log \left(\cot \frac{\theta_0}{2} \right)} \right]^{-1} \quad (44)$$

where S_k stands for the summation over k in (43). For $\theta_0 \ll 1$ the term of (44) which is proportional to S_k will be much less than unity. The power factor p of (44) exhibits then essentially the same dependence on ϵ as p of a small dipole in (29). For $\epsilon=1$, p of (44) is equal to p of a short, thin wire antenna, if the wire radius $s = a\theta_0$.

The cases where the inequality $k_1 a, k_2 a \ll 1$ is not satisfied have been adequately covered by Polk [1959] and will not be discussed in this note.

3.2. Wide-Angle Cones

Wide-angle cones can be conveniently analyzed in terms of the variational formulation of Tai [1949]. The terminal admittance Y_t is computed after solving an integral equation for the distribution of the electric field E_θ in the aperture $r=a$, $\theta_0 < \theta < (\pi - \theta_0)$. For short, wide-angle cones the zero-order aperture field

$$E_\theta = \frac{A_0}{\sin \theta} \quad (45)$$

provides a terminal admittance Y_{t0} which differs negligibly from values of Y_t obtained by using more accurate approximations to E_θ .

An extension of this variational formulation to geometries where the spherical space between the cones is filled with a dielectric is straight forward, as seen from the appendix, section 5.2. The zero-order terminal admittance Y_{t0} which is computed for the aperture field of (45) is independent of the dielectric loading. It is given by Tai [1949] as

$$Y_{t0} = -\frac{i\sqrt{\mu_0/\epsilon_2}}{\pi K_2^2} \sum_{k=1,3,\dots} \frac{(2k+1)P_k^2(\cos \theta_0)}{k(k+1)} \frac{R_k(k_2a)}{R'_k(k_2a)} \quad (46)$$

where $P_k(\cos \theta_0)$ is a Legendre polynomial of order k . The difference between the first order admittance Y_{t1} and Y_{t0} of (46) is decreased in presence of dielectric loading and can be shown to approach zero for short antennas as θ_0 approached $\frac{\pi}{2}$. The zero order

aperture field of (45) is therefore sufficiently accurate also in presence of dielectric loading. Y_{t0} of (46) is the same as the wide-angle admittance of Schelkunoff [1943] in his eq (11.9-9). For $k_2a < 1$ only the $k=1$ term of (46) gives a significant contribution to the conductance $G_{t0} = \text{Re } Y_{t0}$. The susceptance $B_{t0} = \text{Im } Y_{t0}$ is given by a slowly converging series which becomes logarithmically infinite as θ_0 approaches $\pi/2$. Using the B_{t0} approximation of Schelkunoff [1943], Y_{t0} becomes

$$Y_{t0} = G_{t0} + iB_{t0} \approx \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_2}{\mu_0}} \left[\frac{3\pi}{2} (k_2a)^4 + i2k_2a \left\{ \frac{3}{2} - \log \left[4 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_0 \right) \right] \right\} \right] \quad (47)$$

as θ_0 approaches $\frac{\pi}{2}$. For $k_1a < 1$, Y_i of (40) is approximated by

$$Y_i = G_i + iB_i \approx Y_{t0} + i\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_2}{\mu_0}} \frac{\pi \epsilon k_2a}{\pi - \theta_0} \quad (48)$$

Substituting (47) in (48) the radiation power factor p is computed as

$$p = \frac{G}{B} = \frac{\frac{3\pi}{2} (k_2a)^3}{\frac{3}{2} - \log \left[4 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_0 \right) \right] + \frac{\pi \epsilon}{\pi - \theta_0}} \approx \frac{3}{2\epsilon} (k_2a)^3 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_0 \right) \quad (49)$$

as θ_0 approaches $\frac{\pi}{2}$. The power factor of the biconical antenna of (49) may be compared with the power factor p_c of a condenser type antenna. It follows from eqs (5) and (13) of Wheeler [1947], that dielectric loading ($\epsilon > 1$) decreases p_c in the same way as p . If both antennas have equal radii and equal aperture heights, $h, h=2a \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_0 \right)$ and $p=4.5p_c$.

The biconical antenna of wide angles θ_0 exhibits therefore a larger power factor than the capacitor antenna of comparable size.

4. Discussion

The small dipole and the small-angle biconical antenna were shown to exhibit a different dependence on dielectric loading ϵ than the wide-angle biconical antenna and the capacitor antenna of Wheeler [1947].

The characteristics of the capacitor antenna and of the wide-angle biconical antenna can be deduced from simple reasoning, which may go as follows:

Dielectric is assumed to be inserted with rotational symmetry in a capacitor antenna of same symmetry. The boundary of the dielectric is made to follow the electric field lines* between the two plates of the capacitor. The electric fields in and near the capacitor and the magnetic fields outside the dielectric remain unaltered if the voltage V of the capacitor is maintained constant.

The fields outside the volume occupied by the antenna and the dielectric depend on the electric and magnetic fields on the boundary surface. The radiation fields and the radiated power P remain constant and do not depend on dielectric loading of the antenna as long as the fields remain constant on the fixed boundary surface. The radiation conductance $G=P/V^2_{rms}$ remains constant. However, the antenna capacity and current I are increased. The antenna radiation resistance $R=P/I^2_{rms}$ is decreased.

The requirement that the dielectric boundary is tangential to the electric field E is an essential part of the argument. This requirement is not met with the small dipole and with the small-angle biconical antenna, which exhibit sizeable radial electric field components at the dielectric boundary. This may account for the different ϵ dependence of the latter antennas.

*In the electrostatic problem of two electrodes in an infinite homogeneous dielectric the electric field E does not depend on the dielectric constant ϵ as long as the potential V between the electrodes is constant. The infinite homogeneous dielectric may be separated into regions I and II in such a way that the closed boundary surface is tangential to E . If region I is filled with dielectric ϵ_1 and region II by ϵ_2 , the previous solutions for homogeneous ϵ_1 and ϵ_2 are applicable to their respective regions because the previous solutions satisfy all the boundary conditions including $E_{1t}=E_{2t}$ and $E_{1n}=E_{2n}=0$ on the interface between the regions. Thus, the electric field lines are not perturbed, if a dielectric boundary follows the field lines of the homogeneous dielectric.

It is also possible to provide dielectric loading of a finite capacitor antenna and of wide angle biconical antennas with E not tangential to the dielectric boundary. The previous reasoning and also the analysis of section 3.2 will not be strictly applicable to such antennas.

5. Appendix

5.1. Derivation of the Dipole Fields in Terms of the Vector Potential

The vector potential of the dipole is in a direction parallel to the dipole axis. The field components E_θ and H_ϕ can be derived from the vector potential $\mathbf{A} = 1_z A_z$ as

$$E_\theta = i\omega\mu_0 \sin\theta \left[A_z + \frac{1}{k^2 r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} A_z \right] \quad (50)$$

$$H_\phi = -\sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} A_z. \quad (51)$$

The vector potential within the dielectric sphere may be obtained from a linear combination of solutions proportional to $e^{-ik_1 r}/r$ and to $e^{ik_1 r}/r$. The considerations are simplified if the secondary fields are finite at the origin. The vector potential within the dielectric sphere may be assumed to be of the form

$$A_{z1} = \frac{A'}{r} e^{-ik_1 r} + \frac{B'}{r} \sin k_1 r. \quad (52)$$

The fields outside the sphere should represent an outgoing wave at large distances from the sphere. This suggests

$$A_{z2} = \frac{C'}{r} e^{-ik_2 r}. \quad (53)$$

The constant A' characterizes the primary excitation and is related to the dipole moment Ih as

$$A' = \frac{Ih}{4\pi}. \quad (54)$$

Continuity of E_θ and H_ϕ across the boundary of the sphere requires that the two conditions

$$A_{z1} + \frac{1}{k_1^2 r^2} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_{z1}) - A_{z1} \right] = A_{z2} + \frac{1}{k_2^2 r^2} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_{z2}) - A_{z2} \right] \quad (55)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_{z1}) - A_{z1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_{z2}) - A_{z2} \quad (56)$$

be satisfied for $r=a$. Substitution of (52) and (53) in (55) and (56) results in

$$A' = \frac{C' e^{-iy}}{2iz} \left\{ e^{iz} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{iy} - \frac{1}{y^2} \right) (-1 + iz) + (1 + iy) \left(1 - \frac{1}{iz} - \frac{1}{z^2} \right) \right] + e^{-iz} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{iy} - \frac{1}{y^2} \right) (1 + iz) - (1 + iy) \left(1 + \frac{1}{iz} - \frac{1}{z^2} \right) \right] \right\} \quad (57)$$

where z and y are defined by eqs (18) and (19). For spheres of a small radius, $y, z \ll 1$.

A series expansion of $e^{\pm iz}$ results in

$$A' \approx C' \frac{2y^2 + z^2}{3y^2} \quad (58)$$

which provides an agreement with (22). For spheres of large radii, $y, z \ll 1$. Only the terms of the square brackets, which are proportional to y or z , are significant, and A' of (57) simplifies then to

$$A' \approx C' e^{-iy} \left[\cos z + \frac{y}{z} i \sin z \right] \quad (59)$$

which can be seen to agree with (31).

5.2. Terminal Admittance of a Dielectric-Loaded, Wide-Angle Biconical Antenna

The variational statement for the terminal admittance of a dielectric filled wide-angle biconical antenna is obtained following Tai [1949] as

$$Y_t = \frac{2\pi 1}{\left[\int_{\theta_0}^{\pi-\theta_0} E_\theta d\theta \right]^2} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_1}{\mu_0}} \sum_n \frac{1}{n(n+1)N_n I_{nn}} \times \left[\int_{\theta_0}^{\pi-\theta_0} E_\theta L'_n(\theta) \sin \theta d\theta \right]^2 - \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_2}{\mu_0}} \sum_{k=1,3,\dots} \frac{1}{k(k+1)M_k I_{kk}} \times \left[\int_{\theta_0}^{\pi-\theta_0} E_\theta P'_k(\theta) \sin \theta d\theta \right]^2 \right\} \quad (60)$$

where

$$I_{nn} = \int_{\theta_0}^{\pi-\theta_0} L_n^2(\theta) \sin \theta d\theta \quad (61)$$

$$I_{kk} = \int_{\theta_0}^{\pi-\theta_0} P_k^2(\theta) \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{2}{2k+1} \quad (62)$$

$$N_n = \frac{S'_n(k_1 a)}{S_n(k_1 a)} \quad (63)$$

$$M_n = \frac{R'_n(k_2 a)}{R_n(k_2 a)} \quad (64)$$

E_θ is the aperture field at $r=a, \theta_0 < \theta < (\pi - \theta_0)$ and $L_n(\theta)$ belong to a class of Legendre functions which vanish at $\theta = \theta_0, \pi/2$ and $\pi - \theta_0$. The zero-order terminal admittance Y_{t0} is obtained with the aperture field approximation by (45), which may be expected to be sufficiently accurate for θ_0 approaching $\frac{\pi}{2}$. It may be noted that

$$\int_{\theta_0}^{\pi-\theta_0} E_\theta L'_n(\theta) \sin \theta d\theta = -A_0 L_n(\theta) \Big|_{\theta_0}^{\pi-\theta_0} = 0 \quad (65)$$

$$\int_{\theta_0}^{\pi-\theta_0} E_{\theta} P'_k(\theta) \sin \theta d\theta = -2A_0 P_k(\cos \theta) \quad (66)$$

$$\int_{\theta_0}^{\pi-\theta_0} E_{\theta} d\theta = 2A_0 \log \left(\tan \frac{\theta_0}{2} \right) \quad (67)$$

Substitution of (65) to (67) in (66) can be seen to result in (46).

The calculation of the first-order terminal admittance Y_{t1} follows closely the analysis of Tai [1949]. Thus

$$Y_{t1} = Y_{t0} - \frac{\alpha_n^2}{\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} \beta_n + \gamma_{nn}}} \quad (68)$$

where

$$\alpha_n = -\frac{i\sqrt{\mu_0/\epsilon_2}}{\pi K_2^2} \sum_{k=1,3,\dots} \frac{(2k+1)P_k(\cos \theta_0)I_{nk}}{2M_k} \quad (69)$$

$$\beta_n = \frac{i\sqrt{\mu_0/\epsilon_2}}{\pi K_2^2} \frac{n(n+1)I_{nn}}{2N_n} \quad (70)$$

$$\gamma_{nn} = -\frac{i\sqrt{\mu_0/\epsilon_2}}{\pi K_2^2} \sum_{k=1,3,\dots} \frac{k(k+1)(2k+1)I_{nk}^2}{4M_k} \quad (71)$$

$$I_{nk} = \frac{2n P_k(\cos \theta_0) P_{n-1}(\cos \theta_0)}{(k^2 + k - n^2 - n)}, \quad (k \neq n) \quad (72)$$

$$I_{nn} = \frac{4}{2n+1} \left[\frac{P_0(\cos \theta_0) P_1(\cos \theta_0)}{1.3} + \frac{P_1(\cos \theta_0) P_2(\cos \theta_0)}{3.5} + \dots + \frac{P_{n-2}(\cos \theta_0) P_{n-1}(\cos \theta_0)}{(2n-3)(2n-1)} \right] \quad (73)$$

$$\cos \theta_0 \approx \sqrt{\frac{21}{11+2n(n+1)}} \quad (74)$$

and n is an odd integer.

After substituting the small argument approximations (42) and (41) for N_n and M_k in (70) and (69) the denominator of the correction term in (68) becomes

$$\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2}} \beta_n + \gamma_{nn} = \frac{i\sqrt{\mu_0/\epsilon_2}}{\pi K_2^2} \frac{k_2 a}{4} \left\{ \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} \frac{n(n+1)I_{nn}}{2} + \sum_{k=1,3,\dots} (k+1)(2k+1)I_{nk}^2 - 6i(k_2 a)^3 I_{n1}^2 \right\} \quad (75)$$

Noting that $I_{nn} > 0$, dielectric loading ($\epsilon_1 > \epsilon_2$) is seen to increase (75), which will result in a decreased difference between Y_{t1} and Y_{t0} . The difference between Y_{t1} and Y_{t0} will therefore be even less than indicated by the numerical calculations of Tai [1949].

The limit of $\theta_0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ may be examined quite readily.

For θ_0 approaching $\frac{\pi}{2}$, n becomes large and

$$I_{nn} \approx \frac{1.27 \cos \theta_0}{2(2n+1)} \quad (76)$$

$$I_{nk} \approx \frac{2\sqrt{2n} P_k(\cos \theta_0) (-1)^{(n-1)/2}}{\sqrt{\pi(n-1)} (k^2 + k - n^2 - n)} \quad (77)$$

For the odd integer $k \gg 1$ I_{nk} may be further simplified to

$$I_{nk} \approx \frac{4n\sqrt{k+1} \cos \theta_0 (-1)^{(n-1)/2} (-1)^{(k-1)/2}}{\pi\sqrt{n-1} (k^2 + k - n^2 - n)} \quad (78)$$

Although strictly valid only for $k \gg 1$ and $\theta_0 \rightarrow \pi/2$, (78) exhibits an error of only 10 percent for k as low as 1. Substituting (76) in (70)

$$\beta_n \approx -\frac{i}{\cos \theta_0} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_2}{\mu_0}} (k_1 a) \quad (79)$$

The approximate behavior of (69) and (71) is most readily seen after substituting I_{nk} of (78). Thus

$$\alpha_n^2 \approx -\frac{8\pi\epsilon_2}{n\mu_0} (k_2 a)^2 \left[\sum_{k=1,3,\dots} \frac{(2k+1)(k+1)}{k(k^2 + k - n^2 - n)} \right]^2 \quad (80)$$

$$\gamma_{nn} \approx \frac{i4n^2 k_2 a}{(n-1)\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_2}{\mu_0}} \sum_{k=1,3,\dots} \frac{(k+1)^2 (2k+1)}{(n^2 + n - k^2 - k)^2} \quad (81)$$

The summations over k of (80) and (81) are logarithmically infinite. Noting that $\cos \theta_0 \sim n^{-1}$, $\alpha_{nn}^2 \rightarrow 0$, while $\gamma_{nn} \rightarrow \infty$ as $\theta_0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$. Therefore ($Y_{t1} - Y_{t0} \rightarrow 0$ as $\theta_0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$, which is in agreement with the numerical calculations of Tai [1949] for $\epsilon_2 = \epsilon_1$.

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(Paper 66D5-215)